

JORDAN TIMES

An independent political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردين تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية «الراي»

Unions back Callaghan

June 16 (AFP). — Britain's Trade Unions today overwhelmingly in favour of a deal Labour Government limiting wage rises to an average of 4.5 per cent. Crucial backing for Prime Minister James Callaghan's battle against inflation came at a special vote of the Trade Unions Congress (TUC) when a 5 per cent limit is the second stage of a government programme following an agreement now running out tying increases to no more than six pounds a week.

1, Number 196

AMMAN, THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1976 — JAMADI AL THANI 19, 1396

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14 die in Rhodesia

SALISBURY, June 16 (AFP). — Fourteen people have died in Rhodesia's guerrilla war over the past 24 hours, a security force communique said today. Two Rhodesian white troops, both aged 20, were killed in clashes with guerrillas, the communique said. Four insurgents were also killed, together with four black civilians who were "actively involved and assisting guerrillas," the communique said. Another four civilians died in incidents connected with the war, the statement said.



OK — King Hussein signs the Golden Book during a visit to Vienna Wednesday, as Deputy Mayor Mrs. Ger-Froehlich looks on. (AP wirephoto).

Hussein meets with Austrian parliamentarians

June 16 (Agencies). — His Majesty King Hussein this morning met with heads of parliamentary blocs and members of the Austrian parliament in Vienna. The King and the parliamentarians discussed views on Jordanian-Austrian relations, Austrian views on the Middle East and current world issues. At the gathering were Prime Minister Zeid Rifai and members accompanying the King. The King, in a welcoming speech, the speaker of the Austrian parliament, the representatives of the Austrian people and the Austrian parties were eager to know the situation in the Jordanian-Austrian relations and the current situation in the Middle East.

King Hussein later paid a visit to the Vienna municipality where he met with the lord mayor and top officials. Chancellor Bruno Kreisky then held a state luncheon with King Hussein and Queen Alya, which was followed by talks between the King and Chancellor Kreisky. In the evening, the King and Queen held a dinner in honour of a President, Rudolf Kirchschlaeger. The King also held a press conference today in which he discussed Jordanian-Austrian relations and the current situation in the Middle East.

He said the Arab World was passing through a critical phase and a major reason for this was a lack of progress in the Middle East. He said the Arab World was passing through a critical phase and a major reason for this was a lack of progress in the Middle East. He said the Arab World was passing through a critical phase and a major reason for this was a lack of progress in the Middle East.

Assad will figure high in France trip

June 16 (R). — President Hafez Assad of Syria is expected to be a high figure in the French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's visit to France. The Syrian head of state is expected to be a high figure in the French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's visit to France. The Syrian head of state is expected to be a high figure in the French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's visit to France.

During his recent visit to the United States, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said France was willing to send a peace-keeping force to Lebanon provided all parties agreed. In the French Senate last night, Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues said a political solution in Lebanon could only come from the Lebanese people themselves and without any foreign military intervention. "This question will be thoroughly discussed," he said.

Warns of immorality in high places

June 16, (R) — President Hafez Assad of Syria has delivered a warning to the Watergate scandal, pointing the finger at the American President Richard Nixon and his administration. He said the scandal was a disgrace to the American people and a warning to the world.

But the implication was clear to the audience of 11,000 who gave him a standing ovation. Observers said the remarks could help boost Mr. Ford's national image as he struggles to win the Republican presidential nomination. The Southern Baptist Convention has 12 million members, including Democratic presidential hopeful Jimmy Carter. Shortly after completing his speech, the president returned here, where he and his strategists are considering a campaign swing to Iowa later this week as part of his continuing battle with Ronald Reagan for the Republican presidential nomination.

—DAR saporiti

American ambassador in Lebanon is assassinated

WASHINGTON, June 16 (R). — U.S. Ambassador to Lebanon Francis Meloy, economic counselor Robert Waring and their Lebanese chauffeur were kidnapped in Beirut today and later found murdered in a leftist-held part of the city, a State Department spokesman confirmed here today.

The three men were driving to a meeting with President-elect Elias Sarkis when their car drove eastward into a no-man's land separating west Beirut from the rightist-held eastern portion of the city.

In Beirut, the self-styled "socialist action" organization claimed responsibility for the murders, the Phalangist Radio reported tonight, without giving any further details.

State Department spokesman Robert Funseth said Lebanese sources had informed the U.S. embassy in Beirut that the car never arrived at the Christian checkpoint two miles across the no-man's land.

The International Red Cross representative in Beirut notified the embassy at 16:00 GMT that three bodies had been brought to a Red Cross hospital in west Beirut.

The embassy sent Lebanese employees to the hospital and "they made the tragic identification," Mr. Funseth said.

Asked how they died, Mr. Funseth said he had no details but added, "they were found shot, murdered and executed."

He said the United States did not know who was responsible for the kidnappings and the killings.

Mr. Funseth said the United States was reviewing its plans for evacuating Americans from Lebanon.

President Ford was informed of the deaths of the three men at a meeting of top officials, which he had called at the White House to discuss their disappearance.

The White House said the president would make a statement himself on the deaths of the 59-year-old bachelor Mr. Meloy, Mr. Waring, 56, and embassy driver Zuhair Moghrabi.

Mr. Meloy and Mr. Waring were career diplomats. Mr. Meloy only took up his post two months ago while Mr. Waring had been in the city since mid-1972.

Shortly after the bodies were found, a grim-faced President Ford called the killings "an act of senseless, outrageous brutality" but declared: "the United States will not be deterred from its search for peace (in Lebanon) by these murders."

The president in a brief statement to reporters, declared that "those responsible for these brutal assassinations must be brought to justice."

President Ford said he had instructed Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to get in touch with all governments in the area and with Lebanese leaders "to help identify the murderers and see that they are brought to justice."

Mr. Funseth described the killings as the "tragic and brutal murder of three brave and dedicated men."

He said the three left the U.S. embassy in Beirut at 08:00 GMT for their meeting with Mr. Sarkis. Mr. Moghrabi, the driver, was armed.

A surveillance car followed them from the embassy to the last check-point in west Beirut and saw their car enter no-man's land. At 09:00 GMT, Mr. Moghrabi's wife received an anonymous telephone call from a man who said her husband and two other men, whom the caller did not identify, had been kidnapped.

Mrs. Moghrabi telephoned the embassy, which contacted President-elect Sarkis. The announcement of the three deaths was delayed for three hours so that the government could notify Mr. Meloy's nearest relative, a brother in New York, and Mr. Waring's wife, Irene, who lives in Athens with two of their four children.

Mr. Funseth said no decision had been taken on evacuating the 53 U.S. officials and 1,400 private American citizens still in Beirut. But contingency plans for an evacuation were being reviewed, he said. A Pentagon spokesman said "there has been no change in our alert status" as a result of the killings. Earlier, Pentagon sources confirmed that three C-130 Hercules troop transport planes and four helicopters had been flown from Europe to Cyprus for a possible evacuation of American nationals from Lebanon, but said there were no combat forces on the island. The helicopter carrier Guadalupe and five landing vessels from the U.S. Sixth Fleet were 650 kms off the Lebanese coast but not on alert, the sources said. Senior officials in Damascus told Reuters tonight the Syrian government considers the murder of Ambassador Meloy "harmful and inhuman."

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(Continued on page 6)

Agreement nearly clinched for Lebanese peace force

BEIRUT, June 16 (Agencies). — Lebanese President Suleiman Frangieh said in a communique broadcast today that he would allow a five-nation Arab force into Lebanon to share a peace-keeping role with Syrian troops.

The communique, broadcast by Mr. Frangieh's radio, said the Secretary General of the Arab League, Mahmoud Riad, assured the President that the contingent would enforce the 1969 Cairo agreement limiting the freedom of movement of Palestinian guerrillas.

Earlier, Libyan Premier Abdul Salam Jalloud, who has played a central role in mediating between Syria and the Palestinian-leftist alliance in Lebanon, said he had reached agreement with Christian conservative leaders on "the Palestinian cause."

He termed this the "essential issue" of the 14-month-old Lebanese civil war.

The presidential communique confirmed a statement last night by Mr. Riad, who came to Lebanon to explain to rightist leaders the reasons for the league's resolution last Thursday to send a peace-keeping force.

The communique, which reversed previous statements from the rightist leadership, said Mr. Frangieh agreed to the league's proposal "within the limits of Mahmoud Riad's explanations."

It said Mr. Riad had given assurances "concerning Lebanon's Party."

Major Jalloud conferred yesterday with Palestinian leaders and with President-elect Elias Sarkis. Major Jalloud said the Syrian troops would first withdraw to the Bekaa Valley in eastern Lebanon and to the Akkar district in the north.

He also said after a meeting with Phalangist militia leader Bashir Gemayel that they had agreed on the need for the Syrians to pull back from Beirut, Sidon and Tyre. Beirut and Sidon are under virtual siege. Both cities have scarcely any petrol left, and bread queues begin to form well before dawn.

In a separate development, Beirut International Airport, closed since June 7, will be reopened to traffic on Friday, leftwing sources said here today.

The reopening of the airport was included in a series of proposals accepted by Syria and brought here early today by Premier Jalloud, the sources said.

Under the agreement, the Syrian troops will withdraw from Khalde, south of the capital where the airport is situated, and the airport will be placed under the control of a 450-man mixed force comprising Syrians, Libyans and Palestinians.

The force will be headed by representatives of progressive parties and the Lebanese Phalangists, the sources said.

Arafat tour takes him to Kuwait

RIYADH, June 16 (AFP). — Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat left here today for Kuwait, his second stop on a tour of Arab nations, following talks with Saudi leaders. In a statement to the Saudi News Agency, Mr. Arafat expressed satisfaction at the "understanding" attitude of Saudi leaders and at Saudi Arabia's efforts to find a solution to the "trial facing the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples."

The PLO chairman said his talks here with King Khaled and Crown Prince Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz had "particular importance," and indicated "concordant views" on how to ease tension in Lebanon. Arab League decisions on the Lebanese situation "demonstrated the need to halt the fighting," he said. "The solution must be Lebanese, and it must be achieved under the aegis of President-elect Elias Sarkis."

Red Cross hospital in Beirut has plenty of supplies and no - guns - allowed policy

BEIRUT, June 16 (AFP). — The only hospital in Beirut with adequate supplies of medicine, blood plasma and bandages after more than a year of devastating civil war is operated by the International Red Cross in a half-constructed building on the southern edge of the capital.

"We will treat any injured person brought here, no matter what side of the war he is on. The only condition is that he leave his gun at the door," a Scandinavian surgeon on the field hospital's staff said recently.

As they leave the hospital, combatants recover those guns. A member of the International Committee of the Red Cross pointed out three wounded men lying side by side shortly after leaving the hospital's makeshift operating room.

Two of them were members of Fateh, wounded in a fight against troops sent here from Damascus. The third was an officer in Saiga, which is blockading the leftist-controlled western sectors of Beirut.

But in this hospital as in others in the capital, the majority of casualties of the "dirty war" are civilian women and children mowed down by the explosion of large-caliber shells or hit by the bullets of isolated marksmen.

"We carry out an average of 30 major operations and 60 minor ones a week," the surgeon said. When he and the other surgeon on the hospital's staff are not overwhelmed by urgent war-related cases, they perform operations to treat conditions such as appendicitis or stomach ulcers, he added.

The Red Cross hospital, whose staff also includes six nurses and a technician, all of them from Scandinavia, was set up in tents in the area now disputed by pro- and anti-Syrian forces in February.

Last week, more than 50 large-caliber shells exploded near it. Although the attack caused no injuries, it was decided to move the hospital to a nearby building under construction. Operating rooms and those containing space for as many as 68 patients' beds are now protected by several meters of cement and earth. "It would take an atom bomb to knock us out of here," one doctor joked, adding more seriously that there was still a risk of patients' being hurt by the explosion of fragmentation shells outside the hospital's windows.

In vast caverns with ceilings and walls of rough concrete, blankets hung from ropes separate operating rooms, the pharmacy, consultation rooms and the dining room where nurses and their healthiest patients eat meals together. In spite of its rough-and-ready appearance, an official said, the hospital was adequately equipped to function. "For the moment, we lack nothing, and our supplies will last for several more weeks," he said. The situation is different in Beirut's other hospitals, which are critically short of supplies in the wake of an influx of patients wounded in last week's shelling and the blockade imposed on the capital. Contacts were underway, a Red Cross official said, to obtain authorisation for a plane to land at Beirut International Airport bringing urgently needed pharmaceutical products from Geneva. "Ninety per cent of the cargo will go to other Beirut hospitals, which are in worse shape than we are," he added.

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Open choice

The impending visit of King Hussein to the Soviet Union this month has inevitably heightened the talk and drama about whether Jordan in the end will buy the Hawk missiles it has been seeking from the United States, or will rather turn to the Soviets instead for a set of SAM anti-aircraft missiles.

On the surface of things, the matter appears quite clear cut. Jordan looked over its air defence requirements and decided that a combination of Hawk surface-to-air missiles and Vulcan anti-aircraft guns was what the moment required, and negotiations with Washington proceeded to the point where a deal was reached that was acceptable to Jordan, the U.S. administration and the American Congress. Through a rather astounding series of circumstances, it then came to light that the price tag for the missiles was, in fact, \$800 million, and not the \$350 million that had been agreed upon. It is rather perplexing to us how a difference of \$450 million was so easily missed or overlooked during the first stage of negotiations, when the personnel training component and inflationary factors would surely have been discussed, or at least foreseen. One is not convinced that the sudden and nearly miraculous price increase (we are talking about \$450 million, not several shawarma sandwiches) was not in large part the work of anti-Arab quarters, in and around the U.S. Congress, intent upon denying Jordan the Hawk-and-Vulcans system.

In any case, Jordan has now made it clear that one looks to the Soviet Union at this stage to see what it has to offer in the way of air defence systems. The thing to keep in mind — and what we believe has been largely overlooked in the pre-decision guessing games — is that an air defence system is a key requirement for Jordan right now, and this is so because history has taught us that the probability of war with Israel is greater than the probability of continued calm.

Jordan does not seek an air defence system in the same manner that the city of Buffalo seeks a domed sports stadium or London seeks a new airport. Sophisticated and dependable surface-to-air missiles are a military imperative for Jordan today, and the search for the system to buy is to be viewed as a function of one's requirements and one's financial abilities to satisfy these requirements. The process is not to be viewed as a tug-of-war between the East and West, each seeking to win over this little ally with the promise of shiny new missiles. This is the view that seems to predominate outside the Middle East, and it largely and accurately reflects the outsider's inability to view the Middle East states as anything but malleable factors in a larger contest.

Prince Hassan graduates army commandos

AMMAN. — His Royal Highness Prince Hassan Wednesday morning presided over the graduation ceremonies for an army commando group (Saika) at the Royal Military Academy.

Crown Prince Hassan inspected the guards of honour then witnessed exercises performed by the commandos before distributing the certificates.

The graduation ceremony was attended by the Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces, General Sharif Zeid Ibn Shaker, and a number of other high ranking officers.



Prince Hassan addressing army commandos at their graduation ceremony Wednesday at the Royal Military Academy.

Commerce deputy-minister leaves on U.S. fund raising tour

AMMAN. — Deputy Minister of Industry and Commerce Dr. Hashem Dabbas left here Wednesday

for the United States on a month visit. During his stay Dabbas will meet with officials of a number of international economic organizations to discuss the possibility of their participation in some of Jordan's industrial projects.

Jordan, W. Germany sign memoranda

AMMAN. — Jordan and West Germany signed cooperation memoranda Wednesday at the Ministry of Supply here. According to the memoranda, West Germany will assist the Ministry of Supply in preparing the necessary studies for the establishment of a flour mill. It will also, for the same purpose, train three experts at its own expense.

He will also hold talks with businessmen and will brief on the main projects including the five-year development and the incentives and guarantees to foreign investment contained in recent Jordanian legal and governmental measures.

Amman Chamber of Commerce gets new director general

AMMAN, (JT). — The Board of Directors of Amman Chamber of Commerce Tuesday accepted resignation of Mr. Said Ma'atouk as Director General of the chamber.

Mr. Said Ma'atouk was appointed General Manager of the Anglo-French Insurance Co., the first joint venture with F.P.

Mr. Muhammad Tjani, the former Secretary General of the Chamber of Commerce was appointed to replace Mr. Ma'atouk.

Jordanian-Soviet friendship week is discussed

AMMAN. — A delegation from Jordanian-Soviet Friendship Society discussed with the Director of the Youth Welfare Institution Sherif Fawwaz St when they called on him in office Wednesday, the Friendship Week which the society intends to hold this week with the participation of the competent Jordanian institutions.

A cultural agreement and 130 sports protocols have been concluded between Jordan and the Soviet Union, with the main strengthening and promoting of Jordanian sports and youth ties with the two countries.

NATIONAL BRIEFS

● IRBID. — The governor of Irbid Ma'moun Al Khalil Thursday visits the Syrian district of Deraa on the Jordanian Syrian border to discuss with its governor Mahmoud Kaddour ways to bolster administrative coordination between their two districts.

● AMMAN. — The Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Bahjat Talhoumi Wednesday received the Indian charge d'affaires in Amman.

● AMMAN. — The Mayor of Amman Mohammad Touqan will hold a press conference here on Sunday to explain the water shortage problem in Amman.

February trade balance with Kuwait, Iran in Jordan's favour

AMMAN. — Jordan's exports to Kuwait during last February rose by 82 per cent as compared with the same period last year (from JD 119,000 to JD 216,000), while imports from Kuwait during last February rose by 18 per cent as

compared with the same period last year (from JD 45,000 to JD 53,000).

The main Jordanian exports were vegetables, fruits and cigarettes. Imports were chemical fertilizers and sulphuric acid.

Meanwhile, Jordan's exports to Iran during last February rose by 12 per cent as compared with the value of exports during the same month last year, when the trade balance showed a surplus in Jordan's favour of JD 240,000.

Figures released by the Department of Statistics indicate that the value of Jordanian exports to Iran in Feb. 1976 reached JD 748,000 as against JD 670,000 in Feb. 1975 while imports from Iran during February 1976 amounted to JD 508,000.

Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates at the close of the business day yesterday. The two figures denote buying and selling prices in Jordanian fils:

U.S. dollar :	333.0	335.0
U.K. sterling :	597.0	599.0
French franc :	70.7	70.9
Swiss franc :	135.1	135.5
German mark :	129.6	130.0
Iraqi dinar :	941.0	949.0
Syrian pound :	81.3	82.3
Egyptian pound :	480.0	495.0
Lebanese pound :	116.2	117.7
U.A.E. dirham :	83.7	84.0

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

The repercussions of the Lebanese events on the Palestine issue was the subject of comment Wednesday by Al Shaab of Amman and Tichrin of Damascus. Al Shaab refers to the statement by the Secretary-General of the Arab League, Mr. Mahmoud Riad, in Damascus Sunday in which he said that the Arabs would counter an attack by Israel if it should use the presence of the Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon as a pretext for aggression.

The paper hopes that the Riad statement stemmed from a complete conviction based on full awareness of the present Arab position, and a serious study of all possibilities that might arise from the stationing of Arab forces in Lebanon. Warning that Israel might exploit the perturbed Lebanese situation and launch an attack on Lebanon to realise some aggressive ambitions there, Al Shaab says it doesn't think the Arab Foreign Ministers were unaware of such a possibility at their meeting in

Cairo, because the preservation of Lebanese territorial integrity is part and parcel of the sought resolution of the Lebanese problem. It is level with, if not more important than, the preservation of the unity and peaceful co-existence among the people of Lebanon, the paper adds.

Al Shaab goes on to say that although the responsibility for defending Lebanese unity and territorial integrity is a Lebanese responsibility in the first place, yet the critical circumstances dictated by the Lebanese events make it obligatory upon the Arabs to help save Lebanon, people and soil, and thereby save the Arabs as a whole.

Tichrin of Damascus again accuses Iraq of plotting against Syria and the Palestine resistance in general. In a lengthy editorial, the paper says that what is now happening in the Middle East area, including the Lebanese crisis, is part of a conspiracy aimed at ending the state of war with Israel.

The paper adds that, after the Sinai agreement had knocked Egypt out of the battle, the central aim was to knock out the two remaining parties, Syria and the Palestine resistance. The calculation was to get Syria involved in the Lebanese events and then to bring about a collision, not only between the Palestine resistance and Lebanon, but also between the resistance and Syria. The Iraqi troop movements, the paper continues, would therefore serve the imperialist and Zionist designs to threaten Syria and force it to withdraw its troops from Lebanon, to distract Syria's attention from its main task on the frontline with Israel, and to launch an anti-Syrian campaign portraying Iraq as defender of — and Syria as hostile to — the Palestine resistance.

But, Tichrin says, Syria and all Arab forces which are aware of these imperialist and Zionist machinations will not allow them to succeed.

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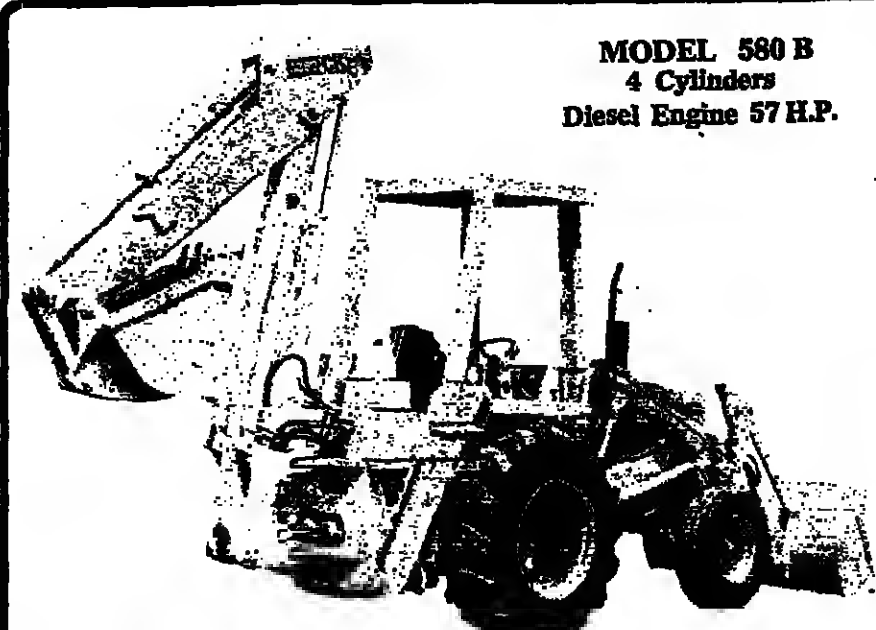
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Can Yadin provide it?

needs more visionary leadership

Israel, (CSM). — seeking their own "ism," searching for a way to take over the nation and save the nation from anarchy? On was raised re-Yigael Yadin, a for-staff who subsequently one of the world's archaeologists, attention to enter politics up what many is the country's in- and fractured poli-



Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin.

leader. In a television interview last week, he stressed that unlike General Charles de Gaulle he had no personal feelings of mission and destiny.

Furthermore, unlike General de Gaulle, Mr. Yadin abandoned the military 25 years ago in favour of scholarship. Mr. Yadin, now in his late 50s, was chief of operations during the 1948 war and the country's second chief of staff.

Mr. Yadin has announced himself firmly in the dovish camp. On the West Bank, Mr. Yadin said Israel must remain a Jewish democratic state. If Israel did not give West Bank Arabs full rights as citizens, it would not be democratic. And if it incorporated the West Bank, Israel would no longer be Jewish.

He also said he would negotiate with any leader who truly represented the Palestinians, even Yasser Arafat. But, like Mr. Rabin, Mr. Yadin opposed setting up a separate Palestinian state, and said he saw a solution for Israel's eastern border in a Palestinian-Jordanian entity.

It is not yet clear if Mr. Yadin

is thinking of establishing his own political party or is making a bid for leadership of the ruling Labour Party.

Most political pundits say he has little likelihood of making it on his own. They point to former Premier David Ben-Gurion's split from the Labour Party in the 1965 elections when—despite his tremendous personal prestige—the former prime minister won only about half-a-dozen seats in the 120-man Knesset, or parliament.

Mr. Yadin might have a better opportunity within the Labour Party, in spite of the discomfort of the established leadership.

Platform committee endorses Carter policies

"Pardon, abortion, no marijuana" new Democrat label?

WASHINGTON, June 16, (R) — The Democratic party's platform committee last night adopted a set of middle-of-the-road policies made to measure for Jimmy Carter's presidential election campaign.

Working most of the way through an 18,000 word draft policy statement, the committee laid down positions on the economy, government reform, human needs and urban problems.

Among the policies adopted which reflect the position of Mr. Carter, are a minimum income plan for the poor, a national health insurance plan and a federal takeover of local government welfare costs.

Supporters of the former Georgia governor, the obvious choice for the party's nomination, suffered only one minor setback — on the controversial issue of amnesty for Vietnam war evaders.

By a vote of 55-44 it amended the proposed position on the ques-

tion of amnesty for those in legal and financial jeopardy because of peaceful opposition to the Vietnam war.

A committee staff member explained that, as well as draft evaders, this could also cover deserters on a case-by-case basis.

The draft deliberately used the word "pardon" instead of "amnesty" to avoid reviving memories of the "amnesty, acid and abortion" label that dogged Senator George McGovern's campaign four years ago.

This goes further than the position taken by Mr. Carter, who has said he supports pardoning draft evaders and resisters, but not deserters.

However, a Carter aide at the meeting said he did not think it would present any problems for Mr. Carter. Mr. John Carlin added that the party platform would be submitted to the Democratic party convention in New York next month when the nominee for

November's presidential election is formally chosen.

"It looks good so far," Mr. Carlin added.

"I don't know of anything that will be more emotional than the amnesty question, but we all got together on that."

A proposal to legalise marijuana as defeated. A section supporting legal abortion, while recognising that many people were opposed on religious and ethical grounds, was left untouched.

The committee has begun work on the fifth section, dealing with natural resources and the environment, and is expected to finish work on the final section international relations Wednesday, the last day of its three-day meeting.

Chirac meets Shemtov

PARIS, June 16 (R). — French Premier Jacques Chirac discussed the Middle East situation and other subjects for 30 minutes today with visiting Israeli Health Minister Victor Shemtov.

Mr. Shemtov is here on a three-day official visit at the invitation of his French counterpart, Mme. Simone Veil, who visited Israel last summer.

Mr. Shemtov will visit hospitals and other medical installations during his visit here and in Nice, southern France.

Poll shows Italian Communists gaining ground

ROME, June 16, (R). — An opinion poll published today, four days before Italy votes in a crucial general election, showed the ruling Christian Democrats losing some ground and the Communists and Socialists gaining.

The poll was published by the leftwing newspaper Repubblica and conducted by the independent Demoskopia Institute.

It put Christian Democrat support at 34 per cent, compared with 35.5 per cent in last summer's regional elections, and 38.73 in the 1972 general election.

The poll showed the Communists advancing from 27.51 per cent in 1972 and 32.4 per cent last year to 32.9 per cent today. The Socialists were up from 9.66 per cent in 1972 and 12.1 per cent last year to 12.5 per cent.

NBC poll shows Carter on top, Reagan last

NEW YORK, June 16 (AFP). — Jimmy Carter, the potential presidential Democratic party candidate, will defeat President Gerald Ford by a substantial majority of the presidential elections were held now, according to an N.B.C. public opinion poll released here.

The poll showed that Mr. Carter would win 52 per cent of the votes with only 37 per cent going to President Ford.

It also showed that in a fight against Republican hopeful Ronald Reagan Mr. Carter would win with an even larger majority, polling 55 per cent of the votes against 32 per cent for Mr. Reagan.

The poll indicated that Mr. Carter had a strong lead in the southern states.

As far as the Republican party was concerned, 55 per cent of Republican voters questioned said they preferred Mr. Ford against 33 per cent who favoured Mr. Reagan. It also found that more than 10 per cent of Republican voters said they were prepared to vote for Mr. Carter if the Republican candidate of their choice — either Mr. Ford or Mr. Reagan — was not selected at the party's convention.

France offers to organise conference for warring Lebanese

PARIS, June 16 (R). — France is ready to organise a conference for all the warring Lebanese factions, French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues said today.

Mr. Sauvagnargues, outlining French foreign policy to the Senate, said France's sole concern was to help preserve Lebanon's unity, integrity and sovereignty. "My conviction is that the Lebanese tragedy can end only through a political solution which should be found by the Lebanese themselves," Mr. Sauvagnargues said.

He added: "If they want it, the Lebanese sides can be assured of finding, with the French government, all the necessary help for the organisation of a conference to help work out the foundations for national reconciliation."

Mr. Sauvagnargues said the Lebanese conflict will be at the centre of talks between French officials and President Hafez Assad of Syria during his official visit here this week.

"Prospects for the Middle East negotiations will largely depend on the outcome of the Lebanese crisis and its consequences on relations between Arab countries as well as the attitude of Israel," Mr. Sauvagnargues added.

For some people soccer is very important

TEL AVIV, June 15 (R). — The residents of the township of Rosh Ha'ayin today began three days of mourning, imposed a voluntary curfew and put up road blocks to prevent people going to work or children attending school, all because the local team was not promoted to the first division of the southern soccer league.

The unusual protest followed a ruling by the supreme court of the Israeli federation on a disputed match between two other second division teams.

The decision dashed Rosh Ha'ayin's hopes of promotion this year.

Police stood by to prevent any disturbances, but no unrest has been reported so far.

Lorca, a prick to the conscience of the Francoist era

SPAIN, June 16, — door of the house as born a freshly-recent "his pain-elt by the people

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lival in honour of Garcia Lorca. Banners demanding "amnesty, liberty" and "socialism now" were as prominent as copies of the poet's verse and plays unavailable in Spain for many years. Near the festival site, the village square, a young couple sold copies of the little red book of Mao Tse-tung.

Readings of Garcia Lorca's poetry were constantly interrupted by frenzied chants of "a people united will never be defeated."

Later the festival moved to Granada University, where leaders from the Andalusian branch of the Democratic Coordination, Spain's opposition alliance, harangued crowds on "the fight against the present repressive government."

Political motives behind the festival are spelt out by Spanish film actress Lola Geos, leader of liberal campaigns among the country's professional classes.

"It is not too late to revive his memory as we start anew the battle for freedom," she says. "It is what he himself would have wanted."

"He was one of the most famous who suffered at the hands of Francoism. As such the symbol of Garcia Lorca is vital in rallying every Spaniard who wants democracy in our country."

Certainly leaders of the Democratic Coordination here felt the poet's memory had done just that. They predicted many more shows of anti-government strength would follow in a backward region trying to overcome a slump in foreign tourism and keep struggling farms going.

One young festival-goer wore a tee-shirt bearing the words: "who killed Marilyn Monroe?"

Who killed Garcia Lorca is no longer the question of the day. Who takes hold of the spirit of his memory, for whatever political end, most certainly is.

The poet's family, nevertheless, battles on with demands for a full government inquiry into his death.

"The Francoists killed him twice — first by executing him and then by covering up his life, work and death," says nephew Manolo. "Now is the time for them to come up with the answers on why he was shot."

Garcia Lorca was never a member of any political party though he had nominally worked for the republican government as head of a travelling theatre company designed to bring drama to the masses. He returned to Granada from Madrid as the civil war started in July, 1936.

Despite seeking refuge with friends in the Phalange movement, he did not escape the rightwing net that cost the lives of an esti-

mated 4,000 Granada leftwingers and republican sympathisers — mostly intellectuals, teachers and doctors.

He was shot on August 19, just a few days after his brother-in-law, the last republican mayor of the city, was executed.

The civil governor of the city is believed to have given the execution order, though whether he acted on his own or took orders has defied countless writers' investigations into the poet's final days.

WASHINGTON, D.C. (CSM). — What would it mean for American foreign policy if Jimmy Carter become president?

Governments around the world, and especially their diplomatic representatives in Washington, are asking this question with growing insistency.

Diplomats of many nationalities have in fact been beating a track to the Washington office of "Carter for President," directed by Peter Bourne. Several Soviet diplomats have even gone so far as to suggest that Mr. Carter might like to meet Ambassador Anatoly F. Dobrynin, who might find ways to help the Democrat. Mr. Carter replied publicly that it was improper for the Russians to take such initiatives.

Here are some of the answers diplomats are getting by gleaning Carter speeches and interviews and consulting his growing battery of foreign policy experts headed by Zbigniew Brzezinski, a political science professor at Columbia University.

Mr. Carter would become not only the principal architect but the spokesman of his foreign policy. His secretary of state, unlike Henry Kissinger, would be thrust into the background.

He would introduce important changes, not in the main lines of U.S. policy, such as alliances or support of Israel, but in emphasis.

For Mr. Carter, with his Christian fundamentalist background, moral content is paramount. He denounces the amoral quality of what he calls the Nixon-Kissinger "balance-of-power politics," conceived and executed, he says, in secrecy.

He maintains that foreign policy in his administration will originate with "the people" and their representatives in Congress, and will be put into operation openly and in pursuit of a "new world order." The "new world order" is emerging as a central Carter slogan.

Mr. Brzezinski interprets Car-

ter's proposals in three steps: 1. First must be to develop the closest possible cooperation among the advanced countries and especially among the United States, Japan, and Europe.

2. If achieved, the U.S. would be more successful in the next stage of cooperating with poorer nations.

3. If both steps 1 and 2 succeed, the U.S. will have no difficulty in establishing a new relationship with the Soviet Union.

But if the West is in disarray, as U.S. Foreign policy is at present Dr. Brzezinski says, or the U.S. is shaken by a "rich nation-poor nation" confrontation, then the U.S. will lack the strength to deal with the Soviet Union.

In so doing care must be taken not to ignore East Europe and China.

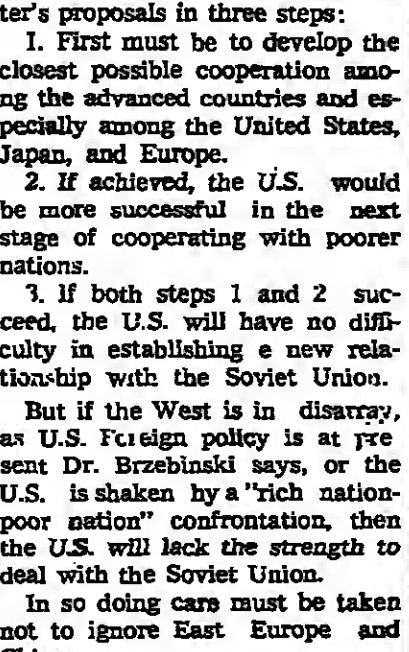
And the proposals made by Mr. Carter in his UN speech May 13 dealing with control of nuclear proliferation are seen as steps in this direction. Richard Gardner, a law professor at Columbia University, and W. Averell Harriman, the veteran foreign-policy maker of three Democratic administrations, helped inspire and write this speech.

Some other main points of Mr. Carter's foreign policy are these: — Constantly recurring in his statements are three words: "the people," "respect," and "morality." He would have U.S. foreign policies "as decent and compassionate as the American people."

The U.S. should treat other peoples with "respect." — He respects the objectives of "detente" but believes that because of Dr. Kissinger's tendency to personalise the conduct of foreign affairs, Washington has given too much and received too little. "The Russians have no more business in Angola than we have," he says. The U.S. can "win" Africa and the "third world" with respect, and with commodity agreements that will keep stable the prices of cocoa, coffee, tin, rubber, and other raw materials.

— The Pentagon is the "most wasteful, bloated bureaucracy in Washington." He attributes to secrecy and failure to consult "the people" such episodes as Vietnam, Cambodia, Chile, and Angola, as well as excesses of the CIA.

Mr. Carter's advisers disagree as to whether his early religious education concerning the Biblical promise to the children of Israel or electoral necessities explain his stand for the survival of Israel, with which he usually qualifies



Jimmy Carter

— Henry Jackson's amendment to a trade bill designed to force the Soviet Union to allow more Jews to emigrate was self-defeating because it offended Soviet pride. Yet the U.S. should "insist that the Soviet Union and other countries recognise the human rights of all citizens who live within their boundaries, whether they be blacks in Rhodesia, Asians in Uganda or Jews in the Soviet Union."

— There will be no more ambassadors who are "... ignorant, rich, major contributors to a president's campaign."

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talk about concessions to Palestinian nationalism.

But he has conceded that a Palestinian nation will probably emerge on the West Bank, adding that Jordan might chip in some territory.

Adamant in condemning terrorist leaders, he insists that any steps toward recognition of a Palestinian nation be paralleled by Palestinian recognition of Israel.

In the Middle East settlement Israel should get guarantees not only from the U.S., as suggested by former Sen. J. W. Fulbright, but from the NATO countries, the Soviet Union, and the countries of the area," he says.

Denying that the U.S. is weak or No. 2 (the contention of both Jackson and Reagan) Mr. Carter proposes to cut the Pentagon budget by 5 per cent or \$ 6 billion to \$ 7 billion. Only the Navy would escape his cuts.

He proposes to cede to Panama "part" of the sovereignty over the Canal Zone, including deletion of the words "in perpetuity" from the agreement, while retaining "effective control" of the waterway.

On nuclear weapons he would press on with efforts to achieve SALT II, while adding a commitment to seek reduction of U.S.

and all other stocks of nuclear weapons to zero.

When he was governor of Georgia, Mr. Carter travelled widely to promote the economic interests of his state, including trips to Latin America, Japan, and Europe.

In Washington he was introduced to the Brookings Institution by Prof. Henry Owens, its director, and Barry Bleichman, a senior fellow. Over a period of three years they have exposed him to many of the departments and experts of the institution.

His inner circle of advisers are Dr. Brzezinski, Milton Katz, a Harvard political scientist; Professor Gardner, and Cyrus Vance. Mr. Vance, who served as Robert S. McNamara's deputy secretary of defence, now is a member of the New York law firm of Simpson, Thacher, and Bartlett.

Among insiders, he has been mentioned as a possible Carter secretary of state, while Professor Brzezinski is thought likely to become national security adviser, the post from which Dr. Kissinger moved on to secretary of state.

Former Undersecretary of State George Ball also is available for help, though he has been waiting to see if old friend Hubert H. Humphrey would make a move.

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Will the Lockheed scandal be the end of the road for Italy's Christian Democrats?

ROME, June 16, (R). — Fresh evidence in Italy's Lockheed bribery scandal will be examined by a parliamentary commission today and it could deliver a final blow to the ruling Christian Democrat party's election campaign.

The commission of inquiry will hear reports from its three members who interviewed Lockheed officials in the United States last week. They returned to Italy saying the new evidence they had gathered could show once and for all who received money in the affair.

Leftwing and centrist parties have called for the resignation of Foreign Minister Mariano Rumor, amid claims that he could be implicated by new material on the payment of two million dollars by Lockheed to Italian officials.

Signor Rumor has firmly and repeatedly denied the charges. But the Christian Democrats fear a public airing of the affair now could deal a savage blow to their chances in the elections, now only four days away.

They had wanted the commission to meet after next Sunday's poll, but all the other parties insisted on an immediate session.

In Washington last night, two U.S. Senators told the Senate there was no evidence that Italian President Giovanni Leone received or was the proposed recipient of any Lockheed bribes or payoffs.

The Christian Democrats' Chairman, Amintore Fanfani, stressed again last night how close his party was to losing political control over the country it has dominated for 30 years.

He told an election rally in Potenza that the parties opposing Communist participation in government would end up with fewer votes than the leftwing parties if the results of last year's regional elections were repeated.

The only way to keep the Communists out of government was for first time voters to support the Christian Democrats, the transfer of extreme rightwing votes from the neo-fascist MSI party to his party, Senator Fanfani said.

Communist Party Secretary Enrico Berlinguer, said on television that Italy's current political

uncertainty was the fault of (Christian Democrat-led) governments "unworthy of the name."

All parties will hold a series of big rallies to close their election campaigns tonight. French Socialist leader Francois Mitterand will speak alongside his Italian counterpart Francesco de Martino in Florence.

World of Islam festival to be extended

LONDON, June 16 (R). — Over 250,000 people visited exhibitions in seven museums and art galleries in London in the first two months of the "World of Islam" festival here, the festival trust said today.

The three-month festival, which is costing two million sterling to stage and has taken three years to prepare, consists of exhibitions, concerts and lectures in London and other major cities.

Over a third of those attending the London exhibitions went to the central one at the Hayward gallery called "Arts of Islam," the trust said.

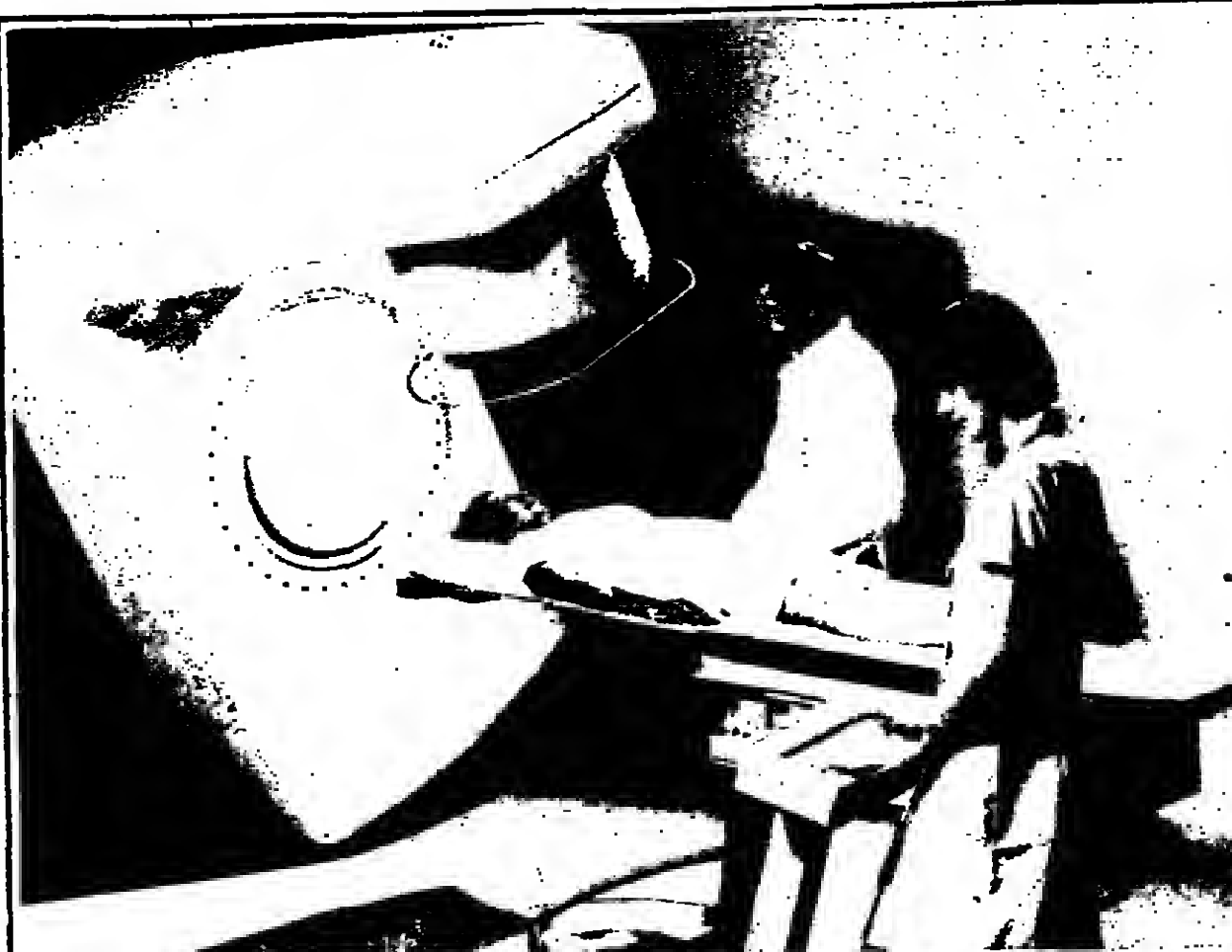
It added that two of the London exhibitions would be extended, one until the end of the year, because of the interest they have generated.

USSR renews naval communications satellite system

MOSCOW, June 16 (R). — The Soviet Union has renewed its global system of naval communications by launching eight new satellites from one carrier rocket.

The Tass News Agency said the satellites, numbered 825 to 832 were "carrying instruments to continue space probing." But western experts say the satellites are part of the communications network which links the far-flung Soviet fleet with home bases.

The eight-satellite launchings take place twice a year.



NEW MACHINE IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CANCER — A British company has recently introduced a megavoltage linear accelerator which produces intense beams of high energy X-rays for the treatment of cancer conditions. The compact machine is simple to operate and easy to set up. A simple patient positioning system and motorised movements make operations of this machine easy and the gantry rotates through a full 360 degrees, allowing treatment from any angle.

Spectre of bankruptcy threatens New York again

NEW YORK, June 16 (AFP). — The city of New York is heading for a new financial crisis just a year after narrowly escaping bankruptcy in a crisis which drew world attention on its financial problems, according to financial experts here.

Treasury Secretary William Simon has called a meeting for this Thursday with members of his staff and the special council set up to supervise the city's attempts to reduce its expenses.

Mr. Simon apparently fears that the city will be unable to meet the conditions laid down by the federal government before it grants further aid. A decision on further aid has to be made before the end of June.

One of the conditions is that the city must be able to balance its budget within three years.

At the moment city officials are engaged in difficult negotiations with 161,000 municipal employees whose collective contract expires in July and who are threatening to strike if their wages are not increased.

At the same time one of the items on the city's economy plan is a wage freeze. It appears that Mr. Simon's decision whether or not to recommend further aid will depend on the results of the negotiations with the municipal employees.

Should the aid be refused the city will find itself in more or less the same financial position as last year. New York has to pay back to the government 750 million dollars before the end of this month and, in theory, will be able to do this.

But the city needs 2,100 million dollars in further loans for the 1977 financial year, more than 1,000 million dollars of which will be needed at the beginning of July.

Financial experts here, who already considered the three-year period given the city to balance its budget much too short, believe the city will be faced with serious financial problems when the programme of state aid comes to an end in 1978.

The measure, which faces an uncertain future in Congress, could lead to the biggest oil-industry reorganisation since a 1911 supreme court order smashed John D. Rockefeller's Standard Oil Company empire.

The bill would require such giants as Exxon, Texaco, and Standard Oil of Indiana—plus 15 other firms—to choose between producing crude oil or refining and marketing it.

In addition, no producer or refiner would be allowed to own the pipeline through which U.S. fuel is transported.

Democratic Senators Birch Bayh of Indiana and Philip Hart of Michigan, key sponsors of the bill, said the breakup was long overdue. They said it would bring

Congressional storm of controversy awaits Saudi Sidewinder deal

WASHINGTON, June 16 (R). — An administration proposal to sell Saudi Arabia 2,000 Sidewinder missiles is expected to be submitted to Congress at the end of the month, according to congressional sources.

But it was believed the planned idea would run into stiff opposition from Israeli supporters who believe it is unjustifiably large and could upset the balance of power in the Middle East.

The United States recently agreed to sell Saudi Arabia Hawk anti-aircraft missile batteries. The addition of 2,000 air-to-air heat-seeking Sidewinders would give the Saudis a formidable air defence system.

The administration has given Congress preliminary notice of the planned Sidewinder deal. Formal notification is expected after June 23, when Congress would have 20 days to veto the transaction.

The Defence Department is said to be in favour of the sale which would be latest in a series of massive Saudi arms deals.

Since last July 1, Saudi Arabia has placed foreign military sales orders with the United States to

talling more than 2,000 million dollars.

Opponents in Congress point that Saudi Arabia now has 95 C-130 transport planes, including American F-5s. By the time the delivery of the Sidewinders is expected to start in 1978, the Saudis would have a total of 110 F-5s, which can carry two of the missiles on its wings.

They also noted that because Sidewinders are heat-seeking, they did not demand great accuracy the part of the pilots meaning Israel's advantage in superior training which now offsets its numerical inferiority would be undermined.

Arabs threaten business strike to protest Israeli value added tax

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, June 16 (R). — Arab Chambers of Commerce in the occupied West Bank today threatened to call a general business strike if Israel's value added tax (VAT) applied there on July 1 as scheduled.

The tax goes into effect in Israel and the occupied areas on that date, but the West Bank Arab businessmen said in a telegram to the Israeli military government it "violated international law concerning rule in captured areas."

Fourth round of North-South dialogue achieves little

PARIS, June 15 (R). — Rich and poor nations ended a fourth round of economic bargaining in the "North-South dialogue" today with little to show for their beyond dates for a July meeting to decide whether the exchange should go on.

The meeting from July 8-10 will decide — if it chooses to continue the dialogue — what it should specifically aim to achieve in its quest for a fairer world economic order.

"Perhaps we are now about to shift a gear so that we can get a more dynamic discussion in the second half of the year," Japanese delegate Hiromichi Miyazaki said today.

Mr. Miyazaki is no chairman of the Raw Materials Commission, one of four specialist negotiating groups. The other commissions each with 15 members, deal with development aid and finance.

Mr. Miyazaki's fellow co-chairman, Senor Aose de la Puente, Peru, told journalists the developing countries involved in the talks which began in February, felt strongly that the pace should be stepped up.

The dialogue here involves participants from the industrialised world, including the United States, Japan and the European Community. Major exporters and developing countries from Asia, Africa and Latin America.

UNDP cuts activities by 15% in 1976

GENEVA, June 16 (AFP). — The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) had to make "painful reductions" this year in its aid to the Third World because the organisation's resources have been "devastatingly eroded" by inflation, UNDP administrator Bedford Morse disclosed yesterday.

Mr. Morse told the UNDP's 22nd annual assembly in Geneva that despite an increase in the amount of contributions, value of aid in real terms to poor countries last year was only fractionally higher than in 1972 and it was likely 1977 and 1978 would be years of "austerity."

An official report showed that UNDP which operates in 147 countries and developing areas was forced to cut its planned activities by 13 per cent in 1976. The cuts involved projects in Somalia, Burundi, Liberia, Columbia, Bolivia, Jordan and East Asia.

Senate Judiciary Committee moves to break up oil giants

WASHINGTON, June 15, (R). — The Senate Judiciary Committee today endorsed controversial legislation designed to break up America's highly-integrated oil industry.

The measure, which faces an uncertain future in Congress, could lead to the biggest oil-industry reorganisation since a 1911 supreme court order smashed John D. Rockefeller's Standard Oil Company empire.

The bill would require such giants as Exxon, Texaco, and Standard Oil of Indiana—plus 15 other firms—to choose between producing crude oil or refining and marketing it.

In addition, no producer or refiner would be allowed to own the pipeline through which U.S. fuel is transported.

Democratic Senators Birch Bayh of Indiana and Philip Hart of Michigan, key sponsors of the bill, said the breakup was long overdue. They said it would bring

Senate Judiciary Committee moves to break up oil giants

competition to the domestic industry and force the foreign producers to deal at arm's length with many, instead of a few, American firms.

"This country hasn't done anything to come to grips with OPEC," Senator Bayh said in an emotional plea to the committee. "We've turned the cheek so many times we're going in circles."

The legislation was approved by a vote of eight to seven.

Republican forces oppose the bill, saying the oil company breakup could lead to higher fuel prices for Americans. The oil companies are also against it.

In addition to Exxon, Texaco and Standard of Indiana, other companies affected would be Shell, Gulf, Mobil, Standard Oil of California, Continental, Atlantic Richfield, Getty, Union, Sun, Phillips, Cities Service, Marathon and BP-Sohio, when the latter's oil production gets underway in Alaska.

Partners in Development

Implementation and follow-up of the five-year plan

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the third in a series of reports presented at the Jordan Development Conference which we began publishing two weeks ago. Coming articles will deal with the labour force in Jordan, Amman's role in the national economy, domestic resources and inflationary pressures and financial dimensions of social services in rural areas.

1. Economic and social development is a continuing process

which comprises the stages of planning, implementation, follow-up and evaluation. Therefore, upon the completion of three-year development plan (1973-1975), attention was directed toward the design of a system which would ensure effective project implementation and follow-up. Such a system had to take into account the existing institutional interrelationships and their evolution.

2. Implementation and Follow-up under the Three-Year Development Plan

It was then decided that the most feasible approach for implementation and follow-up of the three-year development plan to be along the following lines:

2.1. A steering committee under the chairmanship of the prime minister with membership of a number of ministers, senior government officials and representatives of the private sector. The responsibilities of this Committee were to monitor implementation, eliminate bottlenecks and devise action-oriented proposals pertaining to the achievement of plan objectives.

2.2. Nine sectoral committees for various sectors of the national economy, including social sectors. Each sectoral committee was headed by the minister concerned with membership of under-secretaries and senior personnel of concerned ministries and departments, including a representative of the National Planning Council.

The responsibilities of the sectoral committees comprised the approval of project implementation schedules, coordination of activities within each sector, the follow-up of implementation and the submission of periodic reports thereon to the steering committee.

Four other committees were formed to deal with administrative development, information and finance.

2.3. A project manager from within the concerned ministry or department was appointed for every project contained in the three year plan. The managers were assisted by a project team whose responsibilities were to prepare project implementation plans, take action concerning day-to-day work on the project and to submit monthly progress reports.

2.4. A Project Operations Status Information Center (POSIC) was established at the Royal Scientific Society to collect relevant information needed for adequate follow-up and the submission of reports on the status of plan projects in a uniform and systematic manner. POSIC operated under the sponsorship of and in cooperation with the National Planning Council.

3. Experience has shown that the above system suffered from a number of limitations both institutional and practical. Moreover, it did unduly tax senior officials' time and required fairly large number of qualified personnel to manage project implementation. Consequently, the information obtained was neither uniform nor fully comprehensive. More important, it lacked the basic elements to institutionalize the process of project implementation and follow-up.

4. A New Approach for Implementation and Follow-up

The five-year development plan (1976-1980) is a comprehensive blueprint for economic and social development. In addition to proposing the adoption of a number of policy, organisational and administrative measures, it comp-

risers over two hundred and fifty projects which require high levels of technical skills and managerial capability.

5. Taking this into consideration and in view of the magnitude of capabilities required for the implementation of the five-year plan, it was decided to modify the approach adopted during the three-year plan. The new approach will have the following key elements:

5.1. The ministry or department concerned is responsible for the implementation of plan projects and has to submit quarterly progress reports on their physical and financial status.

5.2. The National Planning Council is responsible for coordination and periodic follow-up of plan projects and will submit progress reports to the prime minister.

5.3. The institutional interrelationship between planning, implementation and follow-up needs to be strengthened, taking into account the limited number of technical skills available to the government.

6. Thus the project implementation and follow-up would be along the following lines:

6.1. Each minister shall be responsible for the implementation and follow-up of all projects within the programme of his ministry. Each ministry, department or organisation directly involved in project implementation (e.g. ministries of public works, transport, agriculture, etc.) which had not yet established a project implementation unit was advised to establish such a unit also to be responsible for follow-up. Other ministries and departments which are not directly engaged in project implementation (e.g. Ministries of Education, Interior, etc.) were advised to establish project preparation and follow-up units.

6.2. The minister of industry and trade shall request from all public shareholding corporations

in which the government is a shareholder, to submit to the National Planning Council periodic progress reports on the physical and financial status of their projects under implementation and allow its staff to visit the sites of their projects.

6.3. The department of industry in the ministry of industry and trade shall submit periodic progress reports on the status of other private industrial projects to the National Planning Council.

6.4. The ministry of municipal and rural affairs shall submit periodic progress reports on the status of municipal and village projects as well as of individual and collective housing projects (excluding the Housing Corporation projects) to the National Planning Council.

6.5. The project follow-up department at the National Planning Council shall be strengthened to perform the task of directly contacting the above mentioned project implementation units and project preparation and follow-up units. In addition, field visits to projects sites will be undertaken to collect relevant information and submit periodic progress reports on each project in the plan.

7. Quarterly follow-up reports shall be submitted to the prime minister by the National Planning Council and the budget department on physical and financial progress of project implementation together with relevant recommendations in respect of the elimination of bottlenecks and solutions of problems facing implementation.

8. Finally, the follow-up system outlined above is not a complete or a perfect one; rather, it represents an adequate balance between what is desirable and what is within the existing capacity of the government machinery. It is hoped that this system is fully implemented to provide a sound basis for a more sophisticated and comprehensive one.

Senate Judiciary Committee moves to break up oil giants

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This little box of tricks, a Mullard Programmable Logic Controller (PLC) can control traffic at a junction — or a complete industrial process — without the aid of a computer. The integrated circuits of a PLC provide a logic system that does not require a computer 'language' and can be programmed either manually or on punched tape, by staff or students without specialised computer training experience.

Senate Judiciary Committee moves to break up oil giants

WASHINGTON, June 15, (R). — The Senate Judiciary Committee today endorsed controversial legislation designed to break up America's highly-integrated oil industry.

The measure, which faces an uncertain future in Congress, could lead to the biggest oil-industry reorganisation since a 1911 supreme court order smashed John D. Rockefeller's Standard Oil Company empire.

The bill would require such giants as Exxon, Texaco, and Standard Oil of Indiana—plus 15 other firms—to choose between producing crude oil or refining and marketing it.

In addition, no producer or refiner would be allowed to own the pipeline through which U.S. fuel is transported.

Democratic Senators Birch Bayh of Indiana and Philip Hart of Michigan, key sponsors of the bill, said the breakup was long overdue. They said it would bring

Senate Judiciary Committee moves to break up oil giants

competition to the domestic industry and force the foreign producers to deal at arm's length with many, instead of a few, American firms.

"This country hasn't done anything to come to grips with OPEC," Senator Bayh said in an emotional plea to the committee. "We've turned the cheek so many times we're going in circles."

The legislation was approved by a vote of eight to seven.

Republican forces oppose the bill, saying the oil company breakup could lead to higher fuel prices for Americans. The oil companies are also against it.

In addition to Exxon, Texaco and Standard of Indiana, other companies affected would be Shell, Gulf, Mobil, Standard Oil of California, Continental, Atlantic Richfield, Getty, Union, Sun, Phillips, Cities Service, Marathon and BP-Sohio, when the latter's oil production gets underway in Alaska.

This little box of tricks, a Mullard Programmable Logic Controller (PLC) can control traffic at a junction — or a complete industrial process — without the aid of a computer. The integrated circuits of a PLC provide a logic system that does not require a computer 'language' and can be programmed either manually or on punched tape, by staff or students without specialised computer training experience.

ays and means of increasing your tato output - familiar or otherwise

H. Massachusetts (C) is year, because of a be British have been much for locally grown they have for South ages. That is how love their spuds.

is nothing to suggest or Idaho tubers will an housewives as mu- la or California valen-

be overly complacent; never exactly cheap. A healthy national 10 pounds per capita g — sees to that.

as only sensible if you ace (and perhaps even you haven't) to grow urself. Besides, potato- of the most reward- round.

digging potatoes holds ura of excitement as g hunts of child-hood. quite know what to you turn over the use the harvest.

her hand, it can be a post take some 5-10-10 fertiliser ant if only a few sm- pear. So let's see how

we can go about assuring a boun- tiful harvest.

I have grown potatoes the con- ventional way in soil and the old New England method of growing them in leaves.

I have had good results from both but my preference is to use leaves. This year, however, I'm trying something slightly different. It's a compromise, so to speak.

To start with I spread 4 inches of shredded leaves (a awnmower will shred them well enough if you have no shredder) over the potato bed and dug this in to the top 8 inches of soil for a good soil-leaf mix.

Next, I dug furrows the conven- tional way and placed the seed potatoes 10 inches apart in these furrows. Compost was then spread in the furrows to a depth of one inch above the tubers.

Now as the potatoes send up their shoots, I will keep filling in the trench with shredded oak leav- es mixed with a little grass.

If you don't have enough com- ber hand, it can be a post take some 5-10-10 fertiliser ant if only a few sm- pear. So let's see how

ser with a fork so that it will not directly touch the seed potatoes when planted.

A long-time gardening friend of mine, Stan Bulpitt of Darien, Connecticut, once told me how he converted a patch of lawn grass into a potato bed simply by plac- ing the seed potatoes on top of the grass and covering them with leaves and straw.

Well, I found out for myself that, simple as the method is it does work.

Two years ago I had some spare tubers left over after planting the prepared bed, so I followed the Bulpitt recommendation and used a patch of grass.

The ultimate harvest appeared only marginally less substantial than that from the more thorou- ghly prepared bed.

By the way, tests in Britain have shown that potatoes respond very well to fertilisation with liquid seaweed. Yields have incre- ased quite remarkably in many instances.

You can buy a concentrated seaweed powder, with which to make the emulsion, from most garden outlets. It is expensive, but a little goes a long way. You might try foliar-feeding this fertili- ser to your potatoes.

I plant whole seed potatoes if they are on the small size. The bigger tubers are cut up so that each piece has at least three eyes from which new growth will spring forth. When you do this, be absolutely sure that the cut pieces are thoroughly dried in the sun before planting. This prevents their rotting in the soil before the young plants can get started.

What if you haven't enough garden space for potatoes? Get- ting around this problem might require a little ingenuity. But bush- el baskets filled with compost or soil and placed in a reasonably sunny corner of a patio, porch, or roof can yield a meal or two of fresh potatoes for your family.

I've read of one gardener who converted a rocky area into a potato patch by placing used auto

tyres in twos, one on top of the other, and filling them with com- post. For potatoes "its the only way to grow," he insists.

If you use containers, watch that they do not get too hot dur- ing the height of summer. A piece of reflective aluminum foil wrapped around the container is usu- ally enough to take care of the problem.

By the way, do you know the origin for the popular slang term "spud"? Like many of our more popular vegetables today, the po- tato was feared as a very unwhol- esome thing at first.

In fact, the Society for the Pre- vention of Unwholesome Diets (SPUD) was formed specifically to keep the potato off English dinner plates.

America takes note of impending extinction of its national bird

As the bald eagle goes, so goes America?

Uniquely American, the bald eagle is unknown anywhere else in the world. The grace and beau- ty of this mystic and majestic bird has always been a symbol of power and purpose — from the time of the native American Indians to the present.

Paralleling the waning influ- ence of America, the bald eagle for a time seemed on the edge of extinction due to the encroach- ment of civilisation and all its debilitating "advances."

Forest breeding grounds gave way to housing developments, DDT sprays found their way into the bird's systems and weakened the shells of their eggs. Power lines electrocuted unsuspecting eagles as they swept by.

Now, throughout the country, organised groups and individuals are making a stand: the American bald eagle must survive.

The 7,000 pairs in Alaska seem to be safely on their way to a prosperous future. But, the 700 pairs in the rest of the country still require care and study and succour.

CBS's television programme



The American bald eagle: at long last Americans are realising how much his survival ties up with their own in an ever-polluted world.

"Eagle Come Home" was the story of that effort. It was a sad yet beautiful documentary — record- ing the soaring eight-foot wing spans, the 20-year nesting habits, even explaining the aerodynamics of eagle flight.

Produced by Colin Willock and filmed by Jeff Foot, "Eagle Come Home" traced the nesting and feed- ing habits of the bald eagle and came to the inevitable conclusion that the bird needs more than courage and skill to survive — it needs outside help.

Human activities and eagles don't seem to mix well anywhere — and the only human activities that eagles can survive are those specifically designed to help them survive.

Thus the film recorded a veteri- narian setting a bird's broken leg and then returning it to the wild, a scientist attaching an electronic device to the eagle's back so that nesting habits can be studied in the interest of survival, an eagle devotee who is dedicating his life to modifying power poles so that passing and setting eagles will not brush two wires at once, elect- rocuting themselves.

Man has finally joined this bat- tle for survival which, till now, has been a losing battle for this singularly American creature.

What the documentary made very clear is that all of these

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Light's TV Features

DR. SIMON LOCKE
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a convinces the girlfriend of one of the doctors to operation which will allow her to live happily for a lod.

ADAM'S RIB
UNWRITTEN LAW

takes case of married woman accused of murder. Wo- ts her husband when she gets proof of his infidelity.

FEATURE FILM
JIGSAW

Starring: Jack Warner, Yolande Donlan
relentless manhunt for a coldblooded killer as detec- e together the crime clues.

Television

13 & 6:
Quran
Cartoons
Famous personalities
Dr. Simon Locke
News in Arabic
13:
Science and life
Quiz programme

9.15 Play
Channel 6:
7.30 News in Hebrew
7.45 Varieties
8.30 Adam's rib
9.10 Clayhanger
10.00 News in English
10.15 Feature film

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Cairo (EA)
Rome
Cairo
Kuwait (KAC)
Athens, Madrid, Casa- blanca
London (BA)
Aqaba (SA)
Paris
Damascus (SA)
Abu-Dhabi, Bangkok
Kuwait

9.00 Cairo (EA)
9.30 Dhahran
9.30 Bangkok, Bahrain
9.40 Kuwait
10.30 Kuwait (KAC)
12.20 Deer Azzour, Damas- cus (SA)
15.05 Aqaba (SA)
17.30 Cairo
18.15 Copenhagen, Vienna
19.00 Rome
19.00 London
21.00 Amsterdam, Athens, (KLM)

Radio

(On 88.4 KHZ):

7.00 Breakfast show
7.30 News Bulletin
7.45 News Reports
8.00 Sign off
12.00 Pop session (part I)
13.00 News Summary
13.03 Pop session (part II)
14.00 News Bulletin
14.10 Radio magazine
14.30 Play of the week
15.00 Concert hour
16.00 Old favourites
16.30 Easy listening
17.00 Pop session (part III)
18.00 News Summary
18.05 Listener's choice
18.30 Pop music
19.00 News Bulletin
19.10 News reports
19.30 Sign off

Market Prices

Apricots (small): 200-280
Apples (starken): 140-180
Apples (golden): 120-170
Apples (double red): 200-260
Bell pepper: 120-160
Bananas: 160-190
Cauliflower: 120-150
Carrots (yellow): 40-60
Cucumbers (small): 100-140
Cucumbers (large): 50-80
Cherry (red): 140-180
Eggplant (small): 100-140
Eggplant (large): 60-100
Grape leaves: 100-150
Green beans: 80-120
Garlic (dry): 180-220
Hot Pepper: 120-160
Lemon: 80-130
Marrow (regular): 70-100
Marrow (small): 40-60
Musk melon: 100-180
Orange: 100-120
Onions (local): 60-75
Okra: 260-340
Potatoes (local): 80-120
Peaches (red): 200-280
Water melon (large): 40-65

Water melon (small): 20-30
Spinach: 25-40
Tangerines: 120-170
Tomatoes: 100-160
Wild cucumbers (small): 50-70
Wild cucumber (large): 25-40

Tonight's Emergencies

Doctors:
Dr. Farouk Kalouti: (22280)
Dr. Naef Khadra: (44477)
Pharmacies:
Jerusalem: (21370)
Basman: (23784)
Lubna: (44944)
Taxis:
Rainbow: (37249)
Venecia: (44584)
Ahl: (21127)

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS
1. Day's march
6. Petty quarrel
10. Doubletree
11. Whetstone
12. Gorged
13. Besides
14. Steady
15. Reserve
17. Form of John
18. House pest
19. Fascinates
21. Small fish
22. Awry
23. Owned

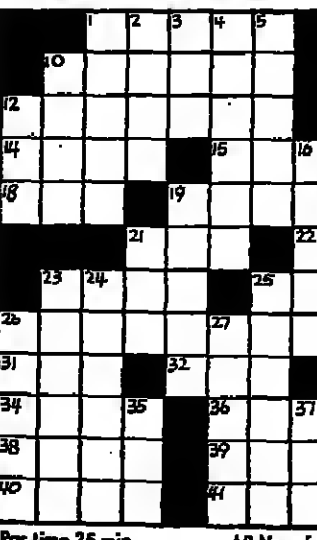
DOWN
25. Peer Gyl's mother
26. Unite
28. Toupee
31. Distinct portion
32. Simurgh
33. Rodents
34. English painter
36. In addition
38. Arm bone
39. Journalist
40. South American rodent
41. Subscribe again
23. Owned

ALAS ALLAH
NILE REATAS
TALE REVERIE
INO MAKE BED
CATKINS LOGE
RET SIREN
STEIN GEE
TINS GRENADE
ADD TRAP DON
REUNION PANT
DRAGON OGE
ENEMY PEER

SOLUTION OF YESTEROAY'S PUZZLE

DOWN
1. Each
2. Designate
3. Anecdote
4. Diminutive

5. Standing
6. Rider Haggard
7. Law enforcers
8. Having a bundle
9. Youthful years
10. Mefarious
12. On vacation
15. Cancel
19. Viper
20. Span of years
21. Unkindly
23. Circular band for play
24. Dining
25. Agree
26. Thunderhead
27. Subdued
28. Bereaved woman
29. Cake decorator
30. South American Indians
33. Archipel
35. Water, French
37. Violation



For time 25 min. AP Newsfeatures 6-17

7 killed in S. African clashes

JOHANNESBURG, June 16 (AFP) — Seven people were reported killed today and about 40 wounded after a special white South African para-military squad clashed with thousands of black demonstrators in a small area of Johannesburg's giant township, Soweto.

Police opened fire during the clashes, an eye-witness reported. Late today, the situation was reported to be escalating as police hemmed in the demonstrators.

Some 300 police armed with Sten-guns, teargas and dogs, and supported by helicopters, surrounded the Orlando-West area of Soweto where between 800,000 to a million blacks live, reports said.

Unofficial sources said that four bodies — of two policemen and two children — had been brought out of Orlando-West.

Trouble ripped into violence this morning after police clashed with several thousand high school students protesting against the use of Afrikaans in schools where they are taught.

Adults joined the schoolchildren, who have already been on strike for five weeks, in a march against Phelani school in the township, reports said.

With Orlando-West declared out of bounds to the press and to whites generally, it was difficult to piece together details of the confused demonstrations which proceeded while life in the rest of the mammoth Soweto township went on apparently as usual.

However, unconfirmed reports said a white official had been dragged from his truck and stabbed to death and that a policeman was being held hostage by the demonstrators.

Justice is done

ADDIS ABABA, June 16 (R) — Lightning struck and killed three cattle thieves as they sheltered beneath a tree, it was reported today from Bahar Dar, northwest of here. Their haul of four cows escaped and were returned to their owners.

Scranton may discuss Israel with Africans

TEL AVIV, June 16 (AFP) — The United States ambassador to the U.N. William Scranton, now on a tour of Africa, may discuss several problems concerning Israel and the possibility of African countries resuming diplomatic relations with Tel Aviv, the newspaper Haaretz reported today.

Quoting reliable sources in the United States, the paper said Mr. Scranton would probably also be discussing the recent U.N. vote assimilating Zionism with racism and a possible resolution demanding Israel's expulsion from the United Nations.

U.S. ambassador assassinated

(Continued from page 1)
But there was no formal Syrian government comment on the killings.

According to Beirut Radio, the three bodies were found in the sea-front district of Ramlet Al Beida, where many American embassy families used to live before the civil war.

This is about two miles from the embassy building and several miles from the point where the ambassador should have crossed into the rightist sector.

Mr. Meloy, who had been 30 years in the U.S. Foreign Service, served in Saudi Arabia, South Vietnam, Paris, and Rome before being appointed ambassador successively to the Dominican Republic and Guatemala.

He had held several appointments related to defense, with NATO and at the Imperial Defence College in London.

Lebanon will figure high on Assad's trip

(Continued from page 1)
ly discussed during President Assad's visit to Paris," he said.

The French and Syrian leaders are expected to discuss further development of economic, cultural and scientific cooperation.

On the economic side, the two countries are likely to conclude a number of agreements for the implementation of a number of French-sponsored projects, and for promoting cooperation in technology, health, information and tourism.

Mercenary trial hears more death stories, CIA link

LUANDA, June 16 (AFP) — As witness after witness took the stand today to tell what they knew of the mercenary occupation of northern Angola earlier this year, at least one of the British mercenaries pleaded that he had not even been in the country at the time a witness personally accused him of being involved in the massacre.

Earlier today, trial President Ernesto Teixeira da Silva ordered the arrest of one Angolan witness on charges of perjury.

The witness, Alfonso Moises, had accused the mercenaries of massacring more than 70 People's Liberation Movement (MPLA) militants in the San Salvador area during the civil war.

He had also claimed to have seen Costas Georgiou, alias "Colonel Callan," execute two civilians and two of the National Liberation Front (FNLA) men on whose side he was fighting.

China's premier Hau accepts invitation to visit Baghdad

PEKING, June 16 (AFP) — Chinese Premier Hua Kuo-feng has accepted an invitation to pay an official visit to Iraq at an unspecified date, diplomatic sources said here today.

The invitation, from the Vice-Chairman of the Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council, Saddam Hussein Takriti, was transmitted by the Iraqi Youth Minister, Naim Haddad, during a just-ended four-day visit to China.

It was the second invitation of its kind accepted by Mr. Hua since he took office on April 7. He has said he will visit Pakistan at the invitation of Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

Mr. Haddad, who left here for home last night, had a meeting during his visit with Gen. Chen Hsi-lien, a Vice-Premier and a member of the party central committee's politburo.

He also had talks with his host, former world table tennis champion and currently Physical Culture and Sports Minister Chuang Tse-tung, on developing exchanges between the two countries among young people.

Mauritania protests to U.N. over Polisario attack

RABAT, June 16 (R) — All members of an Algerian-backed guerrilla force that attacked the Mauritanian capital of Nouakchott last week were killed, wounded or captured, the Mauritanian ambassador said here today.

Mr. Mohammed Ould Abdul Rahman, who presented his credentials to King Hassan yesterday, told a news conference Mauritania had protested to the United Nations over the attack.

The attackers were "mercenaries trained, organized, remote-controlled and armed by the Algerian government, operating from this Arab and African country's territory," he said.

Nouakchott was attacked on June 8 and 9 by a large force of the Polisario Front, the Algerian-backed movement which wants independence for the Western Sahara. Spain ceded the territory to Mauritania and Morocco last February.

During evidence today by Rodrigues Palhares, 25-year-old British mercenary Andrew Gordon McKenzie pointed out that "At the beginning of January" when it was said he had "massacred" people in a club in the San Salvador area, he was still in England.

Mr. Palhares said he could not be precise about the date but told the court it was "at the beginning of January."

Mr. Palhares also told the court today how he had heard but not seen the execution of British mercenaries, which has been alleged to have been ordered by Costas Georgiou.

On February 4, Palhares said, he was in the area of the River Lunda about 10 miles from San Salvador when he saw three Landrovers with about 18 mercenaries aboard pass by. He hid and "from then on I saw nothing, but I heard laughter and a lot of shouting."

He said he also heard someone call the name "Charlie" several times and cries of pain and agony.

"I heard someone say 'don't kill me. I haven't done anything,'" Mr. Palhares told the court.

Once the Landrovers had pulled out, he left his hiding-place and went to the river's edge, Mr. Palhares said. "There I saw the bodies floating in the water."

The last witness for the prosecution today was MPLA Major Ruy Matos who had taken part in the arrest of a group of the 13 mercenaries now on trial here for their lives.

During initial interrogation immediately after arrest, Maj. Matos said, British mercenary John Derek Barker admitted being recruited by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) which had contacted him in Britain.

Maj. Matos said he had interrogated Mr. Barker himself, in English, and that there could be no question of any mistranslation of what the mercenary had said. "He said he was recruited by the CIA," the major repeated to this court.

N. Yemen to dispense with Soviet experts

KUWAIT, June 16 (AFP) — The Yemen Arab Republic is to dispense with the service of Soviet experts, North Yemen armed forces Chief of Staff Major Ahmad Al Ghashmi said here today.

In an interview published in the Kuwait daily Al Qabas, Major Ghashmi also said that rumours about an American arms deal for North Yemen, financed by Saudi Arabia, were true.

He also said that North Yemen had Jordanian and Saudi Arabian experts and added: "I said a year ago we wanted to build up a strong Yemeni army when the Soviet Union were giving arms, spare parts and sending us experts."

"But for a few months now," he went on, "the Soviet Union has ceased helping us and has even refused to supply spare parts for aircraft and tanks unless they are paid in cash."

Referring to the recent visit to North Yemen of Saudi Arabian Defence Minister Sultan Ibn Abdul Aziz, Major Ghashmi said the visit was in the framework of the two countries' coordination joint committee and that military matters had been discussed.



END OF THE LINE — Joe Frazier, bleeding from a cut near his eye and another on his lip, tries to get up after his second knockdown at the hands of George Foreman in the fifth round of their Tuesday evening fight in London, N.Y. Fight was stopped and Foreman awarded the victory by TKO. Frazier later said he would retire. (AP wirephoto).

U.N. extends mandate of Cyprus peace-keeping unit

UNITED NATIONS, June 16 (R) — The United Nations peace-keeping force in Cyprus today began a new 6-month tour of duty in the island after the Security Council extended its mandate, less than 30 minutes before it was due to expire. U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said the resolution for the extension of the peace-keeping force mandate, pending a negotiated settlement between the Greek and Turkish Cypriots, was worked out during intensive private consultations.

It had been expected that the resolution would be adopted quickly last night, but Cyprus Foreign Minister John Christophides raised objections.

Informed sources said he asked for the inclusion of a paragraph reaffirming the need to maintain the island's territorial integrity and a bar to the expulsion of Cypriots from the sector controlled by the Turkish military. The resolution which was eventually passed by 13 votes to none omitted these references. China and Benin did not vote.

The council president, Guyana Ambassador Rashleigh Jackson, made a statement expressing the Security Council's "deep concern for the future of the indigenous people of Cyprus."

Mr. Waldheim has arranged five rounds of talks between representatives of the two communities, but a further session, originally scheduled for last month, has not yet been convened.

Mr. Waldheim said after last night's vote that he was fully aware of the importance of resuming the talks as soon as possible. He said they must be meaningful and constructive. "This means not only that the parties should show the necessary flexibility, taking into account not only their own interests, but also the legitimate aspirations and requirements of the other side," he said.

Callaghan to visit Bonn June 30

LONDON, June 16 (AFP) — British Prime Minister James Callaghan will visit Bonn on June 30 at the invitation of West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, it was officially announced here today.

A government spokesman said Common Market issues and the international economic situation would be discussed.

Mr. Callaghan will be accompanied by Foreign Secretary Anthony Crosland for the day-long talks.

Frail Mao will no longer receive state visitors

PEKING, June 16 (R) — Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the frail, aged father of Communist China, has probably granted his last audience to a foreign statesman.

Weakening health has apparently forced him to stop receiving overseas leaders for private talks in his book-lined study — for years the highlight of state visits to China.

Malagasy President Didier Ratsiraka left here last night without meeting 82-year-old Mao. An official statement confirmed the chairman would no longer grant audiences to foreign guests.

The news did not come as a big surprise to diplomats here. Official photographs have chronicled an apparent deterioration in the chairman's health since March.

At his last audience, with Pakistan Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto on May 27, he was shown slumped in a chair, head resting back. Mr. Bhutto said Mao had a bad cold.

The Chinese people have so far not been told of the decision to end the Mao meetings.

Press photographs and television film of the audiences have for years given the Chinese the only glimpse of their leader. He has not appeared in public since May 1971.

It would not take long for the people to realise what had happened, observers said. They believe that the recent decision to photograph Mao sitting instead of standing was to tell the masses of his frailty.

Last night's statement was given by the Chinese government.

Kissinger-Vorster meeting shifts to Cham

BONN, June 16 (AFP) — A planned meeting between U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and South African Prime Minister John Vorster, switched from an original venue in Hamburg for security reasons, may now take place in Cham, close to West Germany's border with Czechoslovakia, authoritative sources said here today.

The meeting was still expected to be held on June 23 or 24 when Mr. Vorster will be in West Germany for a conference in Bonn of South African ambassadors accredited to Europe and north America.

Plans for the link-up with Mr. Kissinger in Cham, which is in the Bayern area in the southeast of the country, may still prove difficult, however, as the Federal German authorities were having great difficulty finding a hotel there capable of putting up the two delegations, sources said.

They will include Mr. Nixon's personal account of Watergate and the events leading to his resignation; detente with Russia, the opening of relations with China, the Vietnam war, Mr. Nixon's Middle East diplomacy and the downfall of the allende government in Chile.

Mr. William Sarnoff, chairman of Warner Books, said he had read Mr. Nixon's account of the period immediately preceding his resignation in August 1974, and found it to be intensely moving.

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